TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1884.

Amusements Te-day. Hijon Opera House-Orpheus and Eurydice. S.P. M.
Ensime—The Merry War. S.P. M.
Duly a Therative—The Country Girl. Side. S.P. M.
Crand Opera House.—The Back. S.P. M.
Crand Opera House.—The Back. S.P. M.
Crand Opera House.—The Back. S.P. M.
Nadioon Ngunre Thentie.—Alpine Back. Side P. M.
New Park Thentre.—W nied, a Partner, S.P. M.
Nible's Garden-A Wife's Peril. S.P. M.
Nible's Garden-A Wife's Peril. S.P. M.
Nav New Country. Thenties.—Contains. S.P. M. New York County Thentre-Confusion. SP. M. People's Thentre-Pique, SP. M. Star Theatre-Nadicals, 1P M. Theatre Combines - Cordina Aspertions, 2 and 1 P. M. Thatin Theatre - Afrikardon, 2 P. M. Tony Pontor's Theatre-Variety, 1 and 1 P. M. Urion Square Theatre—Separation, 4 P. M. Walinch's Theatre—Lady Clara, 4 P. M.

Advertising Rates.

Ed Av. Theatre-Basel of Koys. SP. M

54h Av. Theatre-Princes Ma. 1P. M. 14th St. Theatre-Ministria 1P. M.

DARLY AND SUSPAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis ing: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 5 cents to \$2.50, according to elassification. Wasser, 50 cents a line, no extra charge for larg type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in Unis evening before six o'clock.

Russia's Opportunity.

Evidently the Czar's counsellors are not so racked with anxiety about the Nihilist con spiracles but that they can find time to carry out the traditional programme of Russian advance in Asia. They have taken advan tage of the embarrassing position in which England has been placed by the gross mismanagement of the Soudan business to as sert or accept a protectorate over the Mery oasis. This step, which places Russia at the gate of Herat, it has been a special aim of British diplomacyfor a quarter of a century to avert, and it is now taken in the teeth of a formal and definite agreement.

Ever since the Russian proconsuls began to push the work of conquest in Turkistan, which resulted in the virtual absorption of the khanates of Bokhara, Khiva, and Kho kand, the British Foreign Office has called upon the Czar's Government to fix a limit to the process of expansion southward. The St. Petersburg statesmen desired to make Afghanistan proper the buffer or party wall between the British and Russian possessions and to extend the range of their own authority from Tashkend and the Caspian over Balkh and Mery to the range of mountains which forms the natural northern boundary of the dominions of the Ameer of Cabul. But aside from the objections that Balkh has long been and is now a dependency of Afghanistan, and that Persia has historical claims of suzerainty over Mery, the Calcutta authorities have always protested against the blunder of permitting Russia to become conterminous with Afghanistan. They have pointed out that by this juxtaposition the Russian power would balance the influence of British India even at Cabul, and at Herat would far outweigh it, seeing that the Pussians would command the highway by which for ages the stream of traffic and of conquest has reached the latter city. British diplomatists, accordingly, have at all times. no matter whether Conservatives or Liberals happened to be in office, insisted that Balkh and Mery must be recognized as standing outside the sphere of Muscovite aggrandize ment. And it was finally agreed that so far as Russia and England were concerned Balkh and Mery should be regarded as constituting a species of neutral zone.

This was the situation in central Asia when the interposition of Lord Beacons-FIELD deprived Russia of a large part of the spoils wrung from Turkey by the treaty of San Stefano. Naturally enough, the Russian Governors of Tashkend and the Trans-Caspian Department were provoked to renewed and vindictive activity in the extreme south of Turkistan, a quarter from which they knew that British India would prove vulnerable. A pretence, of course, was made of observing the letter of the agreement entered into with the British Foreign Office: but only a short time had passed after the Congress of Berlin when it was learned that Gen. KAUFMANN's lieutenants had arrived at the edge of the sub-khanate of Balkh, and organized behind them a system of transportation by which a considerable force could at a given juncture be conveyed swiftly from Tashkend. Then came the expedition of Gen. SKOBELEFF, which made the Caspian its base of supplies and aimed ostensibly to chastise the Tekke Turcomans for alleged predatory raids on Russian territory. After the capture of the Tekke stronghold, Geok-Tepe, the road to Mery was open, but peremptory orders from St. Petersburg held back Gen. SKOBELEFF from any further advance; and we were told by the late Mr. O'Donovan in the book recounting his experience in the Mery oasis that at that period the Mervli chiefs were anxious to place themselves under British protection, and were in daily expectation of assistance from India. But no succor or sign of recognition was forthcoming, the GLADSTONE Government persistently adhering to the letter of the agreement, which guaranteed the neutrality of Mery, although the spirit of the scovenant had been violated by Russia's annexation of the Tekke territory. In such circumstances it was easy for Muscovite intrigues to convince the Mervli chiefs that their true interest lay in seeking the protection of the White Czar, who, seizing the occasion offered by England's awkward predicament in Egypt, has graciously consented

to annex the Mery oasis. Russla would at any juncture have reason to congratulate herself on acquiring control of the main avenue of travel between western Asia and Afghanistan. She is now close to Herat, which is universally acknowledged one of the main keys to India. But she may gain special advantages from such propinquity just now, seeing that the Ameer of Cabul is her old friend, ABD-ER-RAHMAN, who, when a fugitive, was welcomed at Tashkend, provided with a princely income and obligingly permitted to escape with a strong band of followers when the hour came to assert successfully his claim to rule in Afghanistan.

Congressman Beach Misrepresented. The paragraph printed below appears in the New York Times in the form of a com-

of alist of honorable men whose tender regard for the Constitution prevented their voting the appropriatio for the sufferers by the Ohio flood. Mr. Brace voted for the River and Harber steal; an its reconsideration be was at home menting his woodshed. (See his own ex-planation.) Will Tus Sus please tell us if the honorable gentleman was then as new, suffering from an attach of tender conscience ?"

Suppose that Mr. BEACH did vote for the great River and Harbor steal. The fact that he was wrong then would not deter THE SUN from commending him now that he is right. On the contrary, we should be all the -quicker to applaud his course under circumtances that made the performance of duty

a test of moral courage. But it is not true that Mr. BEACH voted for the River and Harbor steal. At the time of

the experience of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the second section of the section of the second section of the s

the original passage of the bill he was ab-sent, being paired with his colleague, Mr. VAN VOORHIS. At the time of the adoption of the conference committee's report he did not vote. At the time of the final passage of the bill over the President's veto Mr. BEACH was again absent, being paired with Mr. SCRANTON of Pennsylvania

The attempt to discredit the sincerity of Mr. BEACH's motives by alleging that respect for the Constitution did not prevent him from joining the River and Harbon jobbers a year ago last summer has no basis of fact, and is probably malicious.

We observe, by the way, that while the first misappropriation of \$300,000 passed the House by a vote of 993 to 19, the supple mentary misappropriation of \$200,000 passed on Friday last by only 136 votes, 28 member opposing it. We should be glad to print the names of the twenty-eight, but the House refused the call for a yea and nay vote, in spite of the demands of Mr. BEACH and Mr. Cox of North Carolina that the record be

made complete.

This is unconstitutional legislation. The precedent is full of danger. It is right for a newspaper to tell the truth, even when the truth is unpleasant, and it is right for a Congressman to do his duty, even when persona sympathy makes the performance hard.

The Flight of Rugg.

The idea that all things are not what they seem does not appear to have occurred t the authorities of Queens county in the case of the negro Charles H. Rugg, who escaped from the jail at Long Island City on Sunday.

The prisoner was directly accused of the murderous attack on SELAH SPRAGUE, and was suspected of complicity in the MAYBEE murder. He was also believed to be guilty of the assault on Mr. and Mrs. Townsend at Oyster Bay. His custodians knew, or ought to have known, that if there was any truth in the charges against him, he was a man of desperate violence; yet they seem to have taken no more precautions in his case than in that of the mildest-mannered inmate of the jail.

It is true, he manifested symptoms of s vere illness, but is it at all certain that his sickness was not wholly feigned? At all events, he recovered from the last attack with marvellous quickness on Sunday evening when the jailer brought him the medicine which his physician had prescribed, and Rugg had no sooner swallowed the potion than he made the dash for liberty which resulted in his escape. Why was not the iailer sultably armed? If he had killed Ruga the instant the prisoner's handclutched his neck at the door of the cell, or during the subsequent struggle in the corri dor, the act would have been lawful, and there would be no occasion for such regret in this case as would arise from any unlawful killing, as by lynchers.

We note with satisfaction that Mr. Dr BEVOISE, the former Mayor of Long Island City, who is unfortunate enough to be a orisoner in the jail there now, lifted up his hand with much vigor in the cause of law and order, and clubbed the burly negro so as to subdue him for the moment. He did not hit him hard enough, however, for Ruso darted by him and got away; but Mr. DE Bevorsneertairly did as much as anybody prevent the escape.

More watchfulness was plainly regulaite on the part of the failer, and greater appre hension of an attempt to escape. The supposed character of the prisoner was enough f itself to suggest the need of exceptional vigilance. If this had been exercised, and the negro had still succeeded in getting away, his sustedians might avoid criticism, for it would be seen that they had done all that seemed reasonably necessary in advance, even though the event proved their precautions to be insufficient; but in fact some of the most obvious safeguards appear to have

been neglected. We may be tolerably sure, however, that the flight of Ruge will prove an effective lesson for the immediate future. It is hardly probable that any other prisoner will escape from the Queens county jall just at present

Equalizing Bounties.

The document sent to the Senate by Gen. DRUM, showing the probable cost of equalizing the bounties of the enlisted men who served in the war for the Union, is worthy of study.

About a dozen bills for this purpose have been introduced into the House, and the Senate bills in addition make nearly twenty, including those that seek to revive the act of July 23, 1866, which gave \$100 additional bounty to the three years' men and \$50 to the two years' men, and which, with its two extensions, has aiready absorbed nearly seventy millions of the public money. Here, therefore, is evidence that this winter a combined effort will be made to repeat the legis lation which, nine years ago, was carried through both Houses of Congress and was

vetoed by President GRANT. Gen. DRUM, responding to the Senate's call for information, shows first that there were 2,772,366 men enlisted in the Union army, of whom more than two millions were culisted for three years and the remainder for various periods from two years down to sixty days. The vetoed bill of 1875, which is practically the same as most of those now pending, provided for the payment of a bounty of \$3.33 per month to each entisted man, or, if dead, to his heirs, for every month of his service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865, deducting in each case bounties already received. It is evident that, as bounties are to be paid, under the pending bills, at the rate of \$100 a year, the fact that over two million men enlisted for three years is highly

important to keep in mind. For the estimates of the cost of equalizing bounties Gen. DRUM resorts to calculations at various times by the Paymaster-General. It should here be noted that the score of bills now pending differ from each other, first, in the dates assumed for reckoning extent of service; secondly, in the bounties to be deducted, some including only United States bounties, while others deduct also State and local bounties; thirdly, in the number of beneficiaries included in their provisions, some being only bills for soldiers, while others add sailors, marines, and enlisted or drafted slaves. The Pay Department's estimate of 1872, on the scheme then entertained, was careful, and showed that the gross bounties payable would be \$519,383,169, from which aggregate, for bounties already paid, would be deducted \$382,108,064, leaving a balance of

\$137,275,105 as the probable cost required. Two years later the same department estimated the cost on the revised bill offered that year, whose provisions, we may add, reapear in many of the bills now pending, at \$161,543,634. In 1876 there was furnished to Congress, as "the lowest estimate yet made," one by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, which, on a specified state of facts, called for \$101.947.825-a sum which might perhaps be reduced to \$75,000,000 by subtracting all State as well as United States and other bounties; and in 1980 this same estimate was again furnished to Congress in response to an inquiry.

Here, then, Congress can find figures or which to meditate. Their diversity evidently depends in part on what classes of persons

are included and what classes of past bounties are deducted in the proposed laws; it is o partly due to the conjectural character of all such estimates. It is safe, however, to say that general bounty laws, like general pension laws, always cost far more than their promoters expect.

Mr. Hurd Waiting his Chance.

A correspondent of our esteemed contemporary the Mail and Express evidently does not estimate justly the character of that stanch and thorough apostle of free trade Mr. FRANK HURD of Ohio. In a despatch from Washington he refers to Mr. HURD in this manner:

" Mr. Husp, it was alleged, had a regular Cobden Clu speech prepared to deliver the first day of the session What has become of that speech not one of PIREMETER detectives could find out. The Democrats have manage to frighten Mr. Hunp into silence."

As for Mr. HURD being "frightened into silence," that is all nonsense. He is a free trader, and he furnishes a most refreshing example of a tariff shaker who has the courage of his convictions. The Democratic party is fond of free speech, if not of free trade; and when Congress takes up Mr. Morrison's "little bill," then we must look for an impassioned plea by Mr. HURD for the cause which he has so much at heart, and which the Ohio people haven't. But the Ohio people can't pull wool over his eyes.

It will be a great day when he does make his speech, and, armed to the teeth with wisdom from the Cobden Club, slashes merrily away in the ranks of the defenders of "legalized robbery." Will the Iron Barons and the Sugar Barons and the Jute Barons go down before him, or flee away as the Obio men say the sheep will from the Ohio pastures if the duties on wool are not restored? Or, crushed by weight of numbers or of argument, will he fall gallantly, and great be the fall thereof

At any rate, when Mr. Morrison's bill somes up, Mr. HURD will be there to see and to speak. Like another great philosopher, M. FONTENELLE, he worships "the invisible and inutile truth," and will stick to it though the heavens and the Democratic party fall. The great central fact and spina column of all political truth to him is free trade, and if all the statesmen who are a present nursing their energies preparatory to taking part in the impending debate or the tariff were as outspoken in their beliefs and as clear in their ideas as Mr. HURD we would probably have a much more in teresting discussion over the Morrison bill than is likely to be the case.

It Does Not Solve the Problem.

Prof. ADLER'S plan to build tenement louses to be let at prices which shall yield only three per cent. on the investment, has a very attractive appearance as a philan thropic scheme.

We do not doubt that he will be able to raise money enough to try it. There are many men and women in New York with large fortunes who are ready, even anxious, to help along movements for the benefit of their poorer neighbors. The tene ment house problem, too, is just now cape cially engaging the thought of such people both here and in London. They would like to see the working population better housed.

But Prof. Address's scheme will never furnish a satisfactory solution of that very grave problem. At best he and others of like mind can provide accommodations for only a very small fraction of the 800,000 people who live in the tenement houses of this city. Not one million of dollars, but many millions, would have to be raised by such associations as Prof. Adden proposés to form. The philanthropic enterprise would need to be gigantle in its proportions, far exceeding in magnitude any which has yet been undertaken here or elsewhere.

In fact, the thing would be impossible The tenement house problem must be solved in some other way. Meanwhile, let us see that the laws regulating the construction and sanitary management of these dwellings are rigorously and intelligently enforced.

Hearsny Evidence in Legislative Investigations.

In the course of the investigation of the Department of Public Works by the Senate Committee on Cities, Mr. Robert Payne, one of the counsel for Commissioner Thompson, objected on Saturday to the reception of nearsay evidence.

The following extract from a report of the proceedings, while a witness who furnished imestone to the city was on the stand, will show how the objection arose and how the committee disposed of it:

" Mr. WEITERBER-Did you have any difficulty in filling spresentative met Mr. Mooner or his representative "Mr Parse (interrupting)-Were you there at the

"Mr. Pavns-I object to the witness stating what he knows only on hearsay,
"Senator Grass-The objection is overruled.

time ! A .- No. sir.

"Senator Grans-The objection is overraws.
"Mr. Payse-lask for a vote of the committee upon

"Senator Grass-The Chair refuses to put it to a vote "Mr. Payne — I appeal to some member of the committee to move that if he put to a vote.

Senator Daty moved that a vote be taken on the ruling of the Chair. All voted to sosiain the Chair ex-cept Mr. Dair. The witness then continued his answer." Senator Daly was right. No evidence should be received in these investigations which would not be deemed competent in a court of law. If the investigating committees persist in taking such testimony, any

reports or recommendations which they may base thereon will be entitled to very little consideration or respect. Congressman Dingley asserted in a recent temperance lecture at Washington that "the most reliable reports obtainable" show that there is in Maine one retail liquor dealer for every 700 of the population. If that is the

proportion, it would seem as if the prohibition-ists of the State had better look to the enforcement of existing laws instead of trying to put rum in the Constitution. But Mr. Dingley's figures are probably too modest. The number of retail liquor dealers in Maine last year, according to other reports was 1.162, without including the apothecaries. The population of Maine probably hasn't in-creased much since the last census, when it

was 648,936. That would give one rumseller to every 560 of population, or, say, one rumseller to every 112 voting citizens. For thirty-three years the Maine prohibitionists have been trying to suppress the liquor traffic. They have got almost everything they have asked of the Legislature, and ye

every defence of the system that they make

sounds like a confession of failure Our precious Aldermen are busy nowadays through the demands of social duties. Th proposed interference with the French cooks ball was a delicate suggestion that the City Fathers desire to be considered advocates of the doctrine of relaxation, and since then invitations to various social events in their line have been pouring in. According to the city's costly publication, the City Record, the Aldermen at the session last week accepted invitaions to attend the receptions and balls of the Thomas Jefferson Association of the Fourth Assembly district. the Young Men's East Side Benevolent Association, and the West Side Saloon Keepers' Association. They also agreed to witness the decoration of the statue of ASHINOTON on the steps of the Treasury building on the anniversary of his birthday. The onerous business duties of the Aldermes

tions, and it is hoped that they will enjoy the relaxations so bounteously and spontaneously offered. If they are not found to be sufficient they need only turn their attention to the en-tertainments, lectures, balls, receptions, and other social affairs noticed in The Sus every Monday under the heading "Hours of Leisure."

There is an historian who will groan again when he hears that his inconsiderate admirers in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, have held a mass meeting "to urge the nomination of JAMES G. BLAINE for the Presidency." The mass meeting was enthusiastic. Rurus Read presided, and H. F. Harvey, "one of the most prominent Republicans in Lock Haven, stated that four-fifths of the Republicans of the county were for BLAINE." Strong resolutions were adopted, "pledging the use of all fair and hon-

By the help of that list each Alderman can map

out for himself such a joyful and hilariou

round of Aldermanic relaxation as to easily become independent of the uncertain courte-

the nomination of James G. BLATNE," A Young Men's BLAINE Club is to be organized. If Mr. BLAINE was in fact a candidate for President, and was himself pulling the wires in Pennsylvania, all this would be natural Under the circumstances, and in view of the historian's irrevocable determination never to return to politics, the conduct of his alloged friends is unnatural-it is heartless.

orable means to select delegates favorable to

We are glad to find the name of the leading obituary poet of the age correctly printed in the new edition of that standard English pubication, "Men of the Time." In spite of poet's great and growing European reputation ne has figured in previous editions as George WILLIAM CHILDS. This strange mistake on the part of the British biographer has at last been rectified, and instead of George William we have GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS. Accurac in such matters cannot be too strongly insisted upon. The English biographer of G. INOTON CHILDS, A. M., remarks with justice that the poet is "noted not only for his succes as a journalist and publisher, but also for his hospitality and liberality." He is, indeed: and yet his fame will rest upon his elegiac writings

The Brooklyn ministers cannot agree abou the drama. Some of them go to the playhouse when they can see good plays well performed others denounce both the theatre and their clerical brethren who like it. The Rev. Mr FULTON mildly remarked, on Sunday, that the theatre is "the house of vileness, patronized y vileness," and that a clergyman who visits it is "a tumor or a cancer," who "must be onverted or he will be damned." He added:

"Place me upon a polar lockers, where no verdure greets the eye, where naught but the white bear's grow can be heard: let me live where no friend shall check me with his sanile; bar me in prison; but do not, ob, do not compel me to mingle with the ungodiy crowd of a theatre." Mr. Fulton is perhaps right in his request

In providing for the military establish nent. Congress might do well to see whether it cannot reduce expenses by abolishing some or all of the useless stations. Year after year its attention has been called to the possibility of getting rid of the superfluous posts, but nothing has yet been done in the matter.

and should be put on ice, to cool off.

THE SEARCH FOR CANDIDATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The recent visit of andidate Joseph E. McDonald to the capital as not attended with any marked success for the object he had in view. "Dick" Bright, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who failed to keep that office after distributing the patronage to propitiate the Republican Senators, is Mr. McDonald's manager here, and that fact does not help the latter's cause, as Bright has lost the confidence of his former political friends, and has no following. No organization exists here nor is any per-

sistent effort being made on behalf of other Democratic candidates. At best the roll is not formidable, and there is no concentration on those who are regarded by their partisans as nost prominent.

This uncertainty is also visible on the Reublican side from like causes. No candidate among what may be called the regular list is acceptable either to the party managers or to

acceptable either to the party managers or to the voters. They all have urgent friends who look forward to the possibility of a nomination in each case, but with no justified confidence in such a result.

At this time the most vigorous work is being done by the partisans of the President and of tien. Logan respectively as competitors for the nomination at thicago. Neither of them can command a soild delegation from his own State, and that obstacle will in the end be likely to defeat them both.

Who, then, will be nominated, if the candidates who have most votes to start upon as capital are destined to be thrust aside? That question cannot be answered satisfactorily as to either side, because both are in a straggling condition. The most ingenious political leaders are wholly at fault about an ordinary leaders are wholly at fault about an ordinary political event near at hand, and which they themselves have heretofore been able to direct. One of the curious incidents of the political situation is that Gen. Logan and Gen. Arthur should have made overiures to stephen W. Dorsey during his visit here after he had denounced each of them in strong terms last summer. Logan and Dorsey met and became reconciled, and Mr. Richard Crowley represented the President at different conferences with the acquitted Star router. Dorsey holds many interesting papers in a safe deposit in New York which may explain the milk in the coconnut.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Commissioner Evans's etter in support of the Whiskey bill gave its promoters freeli courage. Different reports are abroad as to what Secretary Folger's position really is touch-ing whiskey. Two years ago his able letter gave the measure, which was substantially the same as the present bill, its death blow. The Secretary was not less pleased with the production than the gen-eral public. A call now for his views seemed super-floors, unless he had new enes. And this Senator Book in private said was the fact and explained that the object of his resolution was to afford the Secretary the desired opportunity to lay them before Congress and the country. The call was on the Secretary of the Treasury and not on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The latter's views were aiready known. If they were not, they were of no special importance. The disappointment was natural, therefore, when Secretary Folger replied by sending in the rambling, ill-constructed, badly reasoned tetter of Commissioner Evans Within a week the whiskey lobby has become name men wherever they can find them—but bankers and their representatives and others who have lent money

on whiskey, and who, as promoters of and sharers in the whiskey speculation, will be directly and largely benefited by the passage of the Willis bill, and who, it is said, are willing to increase their investments by "doing the few things" to put the bill through Congress. They do not march in platoons nor fill the corridors of th ments, and wait, as do they who, having cast their bread upon the waters, believe it will be returned to them

Has Whiskey Won Over Secretary Folger

From the Courier Journal.

The letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Secretary of the Treasury was handed to the committee by the latter official as his own answer to the inquiry addressed to him by the Finance Commit-tee of the Senate. In the great variety of subjects pressing upon his attention, especially during the sea-sions of Congress, he is compelled to refer special ques inne to the heads of special bureaus of his department and in the present instance such reference brough orth from the able head of the Bureau of Internal Rev eune, an efficial of his own choosing, a report so com-prehensive and satisfactory that he forwarded it to the ommittee as his own answer, without amendment. By loing so he evidently endorsed all its statements and

recommendations. Has Mr. McDonnid Confessed

From the Chicago Times.

Mr. McDonald, one of Indiana's Presidential ossibilities, is certainly frank. He tells his friends who wish to see him in the White House that they don't wish thalf as much as he does. It is something to Mr. Mc Donald's credit that he is not protesting like severa other statesmen, that he couldn't be hired to accept the

There must be no uncertainty regarding the distinction between the defaulting Chamberlain of Troy who was named Church, and the Hon. Lewis K. Church Assemblyman. The latter is a citizen of Oyster Bay, and while at Albany he has pursued a most useful career, are fittingly relieved by these graceful atten-

CONGRESSMAN HATCH ACCUSED. His Rival Says he Secured his Election by Bribery and Fraud. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-Mr. A. C. Maxwell

a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth Michigan district at the last election. presented a petition to Congress to-day, it which he says that a large number of the votes for Mr. H. H. Hatch, his successful opponent were produced by fraud, bribery, and corrup-tion, and that \$30,000 were raised by assessing clerks and officers under the Government through the agency of Jay Hubbell and his assistants, for the purpose of corrupting voters Mr. Maxwell says a number of men were em ployed to circulate false and defamatory lies concerning him. He also asserts that lumber men not entitled to vote were taken from various camps on election day, and through the influence and intimidation of employers cast their votes for Mr. Hatch, it is asserted, were not allowed to go out of camp on election day. Fifty dollars and larger sums were paid to foremen to keep their men from voting. Those men who voted, it is said, received from \$3 to \$5. Mr. Maxwell says that some 2,000 votes were procured by bribes by the successful candidate and his sunporters.

The petition contains a telephone interview between Mr. Hatch and Mr. Supe, a merchant, relative to an offer of an unknown party to soil 100 Democratic votes for \$50. Mr. Hatch is quoted as saying:

"Is the man reliable?"

"Yes, I think he is," replies Mr. Supe.

"Has he got a full hundred?"

"Maybe not quite, but probably nearly 100."

"Well," Mr. Hatch is quoted as saying, pay him the money and I will send over my check to you."

The petition was referred to the Committee various camps on election day, and through

The petition was referred to the Committee on Elections.

IN ADVANCE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The Chief Engineer Asks for \$4,829,000 Expend on Hivers and Harbors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-Secretary Lincoln sent to the House to-day a list of the approprintions which Chief Engineer Wright says are needed for the improvements of rivers and harbors before the regular appropriations for the next fiscal year become available. The total appropriation asked is \$4 329,000. Chief Engineer says these appropriations seem to be called for in the interest of economy, by permitting favorable contracts to be entered into and arrangements made for the continuation of improvements. Secretary Lincoln says that some of the estimates, which are not in the interest of general commerce are not in accord with his opinions. The list includes these items:

these items:

Removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate,
420,009; Raritan River, N.J., \$20,000; Rattermilk Channell, \$20,000; Hudson River, \$20,000; Flushing Bay,
\$30,000; Newtown Crock, \$40,000; Passaic River, N.J.,
\$30,000; Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, \$35,000; Raritan Hay, N.J.,
\$25,000; Delaware
Breakwater harbor, Del., \$150,000; Delaware
River,
\$120,000; Mobile harbor, \$150,000; Sabine Pass, Texas,
\$100,000; Galveston harbor, \$250,000; Corpus Christi
Bay, Texas, \$100,000; Mississippi River, between Hilmois
and Ohlo Rivers, \$250,000; Sabine Pass, \$125,000;
Upper Mississippi, \$410,000; Tennessee River, \$25,000; Columbia
And Williamette Rivers, Oregon, \$103,500; Columbia
and Williamette Rivers, Oregon, \$103,500.

THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

ALBANY, Feb. 18 .- After much perplexity t seems to be settled that on March 4 the call vill be issued by the Republican State Committee for the assembling of the State Convention on April 23. In the intervening seven weeks the thirty-four Congress districts are to elect two delegates each to Chicago, and the State Convention is to select the four delegates at large. The State Convention will probably nominate the thirty-six Presidential Electors So far, all is plain sailing. But difficulties may arise in regard to the Congress district may arise in regard to the congress districts conventions. The districts are new creations. Their representatives have never met together. In the country they are composed of two, three and four counties. The number of delegates which each county may send to the district conventions is yet to be fixed. This may lead to strile, especially as the candidates for Congress this fall are to be nominated by these conventions

The first great struggle in the district con-The first great struggle in the district conventions will be over the delegates to Chicago. There is no doubt that the Haif Breeds generally are opposed to the nomination of Gen. Arthur, but they are apparently far from being united upon any other candidate. They claim that they can carry at least one-third of the district delegates, while the more sanguine assert that they will have one-half. Warner Miller wants to be a delegate at large, and he recommends that the whole seventy-two delegates go to Chicago unpledged to any candidate. It is alleged that Miller's object is to have a delegation that can be traded off to get for him a piace on the ticket as candidate for Vice-President, or the promise of a seat in the new Cobinet. On the other hand, if the Stalwarts control the State Convention, they may recommend the nomination of Arthur.

At all events, the Republicans of this State are likely to have a lively time for the next eight weeks.

A \$10,000,000 MORTGAGE

Registered by the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company in Connecticut. HARTFORD, Feb. 18.-The registration of a

\$10,000,009 mortgage in the offices of 40 different town clerks, in direct line across the State, has awakened considerable interest from the unusual magnitude of the sum named, and the fact that an instrument represent ing so large an amount takes the form of a chattel me gage. The mortgage in question is made by the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, who, though posand Merchants' Telegraph Company, who, though possessing no lines of their own in this State, thus cover the
lines of the American Rapid Telegraph Company, rerecently acquired by from by the exchange of \$8,00,000
in their bonds, based on this mortrage. Hitherto the
general supposition has been that bonds on telegraph lines resembled railway bonds, in that they were
based on realty, and registered only in county seats;
but as real-estate is not an essential element to telegraph
construction, except a hole in the ground may be so regarded, the only thing to be included is personal property, such as wires, poles, insulators, and instruments,
all of which can only be covered by a charter increase,
which, in this State, must be registered in every town.
In other States mortgages of this character expire in
twelve months, and if not renewed, expose the property
on which the bond is based to execution for debts in
curred. In this State chattel mortgages are permanent,
but the law makes this important provision regarding
this class of property, that chattel mortgages are of no
considerable interest games. These facts are exciting
considerable interest games. These facts are exciting
considerable interest games.

Iron Mills, Glass Factories, and Coal Mines

PITTEBURGH, Feb. 18.-There will be an most general resumption of work this week in the iron mills, glass factories, and river coal mines. Many of the mills, glass factories, and river coal mines. Many of the mills that had been flooded out started up hat week, and the others will be running in a few days. All the glass factories will be in operation by to-morrow, after seven months suspension on account of a strike. The river coal mines, which have been closed nearly all winter owing to he depression in trade, re-direct to-day where to the depression in trade, re-direct to the fitter and fourth pools a number of pits as said to the fitter and fourth peols a number of pits as and the fitter in the fitter of the coal of the coal of the fourth pool. The resumptions give, employment to many thousand men. The railroad miners at Scott Haven struck against a reduction on Saturday night, and the mines have shut down.

From the Hankattan. Thirty years ago, says the French journal, Reme der Ennet Ports, the Khanate of Bucharia was one of the most fertile regions of Central Asia, well wooded, and watered as a terrestrial paradise. But within the last twenty due years a mania of clearing has seized upon the inhabitants, and all the great forests have been cut away, and the little that remained was country into a kind of arid desert. The watercourse are dried up, and the irrigating canals empty. The moving sands of the desert, being no longer restrained by barriers of forests are every day gaining upon the land, and will finish by transforming it into a desert as lesolulate as the solitudes that separate it from Khiva

A Horizontal Meduction Dinner Party.

From the Philadelphia Press.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-I am told Mr. Belmont's dinner to night, given at Chamberiain's to the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee and to Speaker Carlisle, is the long-expected symposium which is to result in harmony on the tariff question Politic Mr. Mills, however, I understand, declined, no caring to commit himself to any policy. The relation ship of Mr. Belmont and Mr. Hewitt can hardly be held exclusively cordial, but still auxiety to settle this yeard sestion, combined with Presidential hopes, outweight all other considerations.

The Longest Three Jumps.

From the San Antonio Times. Considerable interest centred in the jumping wager between George Hamilton, the champion of the special control of the control of the special control of the spe

WORK FOR MR. ROOSEVELT'S COMMITTEE A Cry for the Uncarthing of the Pipe Line Bing above the Central Park-Some Sug-

Questions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The examination by the Senate Committee is of small things and smaller contracts. Roosevelt's committee must strike higher. The Croton pipe line and new reservoir near Williamsbridge demand prompt atattention. The large and most extrav agant awards for land damages and counsel fees, expenses of the Commission, and the fees and charges of the Commissioners must be examined. Taxpayers want to know whether, as is alleged, a judicial and politica Ring exists in the Second Judicial district and

They want to know why Mr. Wm. H. Wick ham, who as Mayor appointed Corporation Counsel Wm. C. Whitney, was, through Whitney and his office, with two other favorites, ap cointed Commissioners at \$10 per day. They charged and have been paid \$5,770 each, which is pay for 577 days' work. To earn this money legally they must have sat every other day an forty days additional. Whether they did this or not, the work could have been better done

in a quarter of the time.

Why did they and the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of Public Works certify to the bills of Henry T. Dyckman for allegeservices as assistant counsel of the Commis sion from Feb. 4, 1881, to Sept. 29, 1883? These bills aggregated \$65,015.51, and \$30.676.81 thereof were paid between Jan. 18 and Sept. 25

bills aggregated \$65.015.51, and \$30.676.81 thereof were paid between Jan. 18 and Sept. 29 of last year.

Why did Dyckman appear as manager on behalf of the city when his brother William N. appeared for claimants against the city, obtaining for Tilford, Luke and Flood large awards for land damages, aggregating \$55.328.57, in proceedings taken and confirmed before their father, as a Justice of the Supreme Court—all living at White Plains?

Why do the expenses of the Commissioners and Dyckman in condemning parcels from 96 to 101 equal the whole amount of land damages and awards for those purcels?

Why did not the Commission mutually agree with the owners, under the law, instead of incurring the expenses, delay, and trouble of such proceedings?

Why was little Meyer Butzel, law partner of Fire Commissioner Henry D, Purroy, selected and employed as the special lawyer of Michael Varian? His award for parcel 10, a little over thirteen acros of land, was \$63.000. This was nearly \$5.000 per acre for land not worth half that amm.

Why was Meyer Butzel employed as counsel for John Russing 15.

and employed as the special lawyer of Michael Varian? His award for parcel 10. alittic over thirteen acros of land, was \$63,000. This was nearly \$5,000 per acre for land not worth half that sum.

We was Meyer Butzel employed as counsel for John Bussing, Jr., and Amanda Bussing, the Tiers and the Hyer heirs? They were awarded for parce 9, a little over ton acres near Williamsbridge, \$51,800. This was nearly \$5,000 per acre for land not worth half that amount. Woodlawn Cometery was awarded for about three and a half acres \$55,000, or nearly \$10,000 per acre for land purchased a few years ago at \$1,000 per acre, and not now worth over \$2,000 per acre.

Why were warrants for \$114,176, covering awards for Varian, Bussing, Tiers, and the Ryer heirs and others, made payable to Meyer Butzel by the Comptroller? Was this done to enable him to carry out any agreement or understanding with clients or others interested? Is this the same Meyer Butzel who is a temporary clork in the Fire Department under Purroy, and who was paid as a city employee last year a salary of \$1,500, and this year at the rate of \$1,700? If so, how can this city employee appear as counsel against the city? Taxpayers want to know whether the whole of these large awards have been paid to the principals, and if any amounts have been reserved or paid to others? If so, the sum and sums, and for what and to whom?

They want to know why Smith M. Weed of Clinton county was paid \$3,370.55 for professional services in these proceedings?

They also want to know why James Matthews, now one of the Police Commissioners was paid, on or about June 9, 1881, for professional services in these proceedings?

Were not all these lawyers' services and allowances certified to by the Comptroller, must be certified to by the Commissioner of Public conseince of the Count if it has anyl has been destroyed. The Justice must confirm the report, and has no alternative; but all the expents of the Bower's of land amages, Commissioners of the Bower's content of the proper was a sum p

FEB. 17, 1884.

To Command the Greely Relief Expedition Washington, Feb. 18.—Secretary Chandler said this morning that the medical examination of Capt. W. A. Kirkland, who had been selected to command the Greely relief expedition, showed that his physical condition was not quite sound enough to warrant his being assigned charge of the expedition, and therefore he had selected Commander W. S. Schley, and had ordered him selected Commander W. S. Schley, and had ordered him to hold himself in readiness to command the expedition. Some time ago Commander Schley expressed to his friends a desire to go to the relief of the Greely party, but refrained from domg so publicly for fear that his services might not be desired. Hie has been on duty for a few months past in the Burcau of Equipment and Recruiting in the Nary Department. Previous to that he was on lighthouse inspection duty. Ho is 44 years old, and has never been on the sick list since he entered the service in 1856. No other officers have as yet been selected to go on the expedition, aithough Capt. Wilde is mentioned as the commander of the Bear.

The Wrongs of the American Hog. WASHINGTON, Peb. 18.-Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Sintistics, has made a report to Secretary Folger on the hog question. After giving statistics of the industry and the German and French edicts in rethe industry and the German and French edicts in re-card to American port, he says: "The most irritating frature of the restrictive measures adopted by Germany, is the fact that that country forbids the transportation of each products across for territory in transit and bond to other countries, notwithstanding the fact that abund-ant previsions exist throughout Europe for the security of mechandise so transported over railroads." A his-tory of trichings is given, and evidence that the danger arising from the consumption of park is infinitesimal.

Washington, Feb. 18.-The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice will begin their examination into the manner in which Star rout their examination into the manner in which Star route prosecutions have been conducted on March 3. They will inquire into the efficiency and good faith of all the officials connected with the prosecutions and will try to learn whether guilty parties have been duly prosecute. The investigation will begin with the appointment of Mr. MacVeagh as Altering-General and Mr. James as Postmaster-General. It will continue about two mouths.

The Cadet Court Martial.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 18.-Communder Sigabee, ANNAPOLIS. Feb. 18.—Comminder Sigabee, President of the naval court martial, gave Cadet Craig a stinging reprimand this afternoon. He said: "You are showing a little too much partiality to the accused cadets in your answers. This court was not organized to convict or acquit anyhody, but to get at the truth, and you owe more to the dovernment than you do to any individuals. I want your answers increatier to be direct and flat forded." Cadet Craig is brave and mainly, but like all the rest of the cadets, will be whipped or mail treated, and then try to shield the perpetrators.

LIMA, Feb. 18, via Galveston.-The Tribuna accuses Pierola of returning with the object of creating a revolution and regaining supreme power. It is re-ported that the forces under Caceres have been dis-persed, and that he has asked the Government to permit him to return to Lime.

From the Chambershurg Valley Spirit. It is believed by us that there are but four words in the English language could with done, and faces are printed feer for the first time this evening, so are as we know. The words are:

Transcribed.

Tremendons, Stupendons, Stupendons, Hazardons, Hazardons, Amphipedons, Amphipedons, The three first mentioned we have seen given in the London Failly News, but the fourth has investore excaped notice. The four named, we believe, complete the list.

From the Hatchet

"So, 'Liza, you's done gone back on Jon?"
Yes I is, and, honey, he done sent to hes presents ark again."

What sid he gib yoh to "What sid he gib yoh to "What sid he gib yoh to "What sid he a ring an' a bracelet an' a lock ob his ha'r."

Law chile, gib um back hie ha'r, gib um back ha'r.

Dr. Newman's Preaching. From the Flushing Times. THE SUN thinks Parson Nowman had better give up trying to earn his living to preaching the tropel. We have heard Farson Nowman preach many times and in many places, but we never yet heard him preach the Gospel.

SUNBEAMS.

-A Chicago tallor's circular is signed W. D. Palmer, A. M., formerly President of Palmer

-A number of regular boarders in a San rancisco hoter felt insuited and went away because Johnny Sulitvan and his gang of pugilists were received

-The method of a California divorce lawer was to crase the names from old decrees and write in those of new clients. These fraudulent papers were

then regularly filed in court. -Mrs. Gaines, the famous litigant, denies that she is rich. During fifty years of effort she has not

ecovered enough property to pay her lawyers, and she s now in straitened circumstances. -Fourteen young men of Des Moines formed an orchestra. Ten of them are dead, and the survivors, convinced that some fatality is following he organization, have repented and joined a church.

-A very persuasive rascal induced a number of ignorant Illinois women to cut off their hair and intrust it to him to be made up into fashionable forms. They expected to thus achieve a permanent and beautiful style of confure; but they never saw the man or the material again. ...It seems that the drama "The Fate of

the Molly Maguires" takes greater liberty with the sub-ject than the members of that organization approva. The company performing the piece in Leadville was driven from the stage with chairs and all other missiles which were available. -A point has come before a Michigan School Board. It is the point of a pin. Jocose pupils were accused of making it puncture their teacher. He had a habit of saying, after making an explanation and on taking his seat: "Stick a pin there." The temptation to put a pin upright in his chair, under these cir-cumstances, was irresistible. The question is whether

the culprits ought to be expelled. ...The treasury of the German empire has just undergone its annual inspection. Every year three important financial officials visit and verify the imperial funds kept in the Julius Tower at Spandau, and divided not four sections—that intended for the expenses of fortificiations, the share for pensions and invalids, that set apart for building the Parliament House, and the war which now amounts to \$30,000,000.

-Josephine Jones-Yorke, the opera singer, being at odds with her manager, Col. Mapleson, and dis-liking the fanciful biography of her which he put forth in her native city of Cincinnati, has published a card saying that her father was a wealthy soap and candle maker there; that she is \$1 years old; that she has always done all she could to help her family, and that she will keep her opinion of the Colonel to herself.

—Chinamen have fitted up a gymnasium

n San Francisco. Most of the apparatus is American, but there is a contrivance of Chinese origin. A heavy upright post has a handle like a pump. The lever is movable, so that an attached weight can be made hard or easy to lift by it. This is for developing the muscles of the forearm and wrist. The handle is not grasped, but the wrist is placed on it, with the arm nearly vertical -The natives of the Chiloe Islands make

use of a curious natural barometer, to which, from its having been first noticed by the Captain of an Italian corveite, the name "Barometro Araucano" has been given. This novel weather guide was described, at a recent meeting of the Linnaan Society of New South Wales, as the shell of a crab, one of the Anomura, 'prob-ably of the genus Lilhodes. It is peculiarly sensitive to atmospheric changes, is nearly white in dry weather but exhibits small red spots on the approach of moisture and becomes completely red in the rainy season.

—The exact numbers killed and wounded

iast year in the Isle of Ischia calamity have now been obtained. On the island the total killed and wounded (not counting those who were badly bruised), amount to 3.075, of whom 2.312 were killed and 702 were maimedthe most of the latter for life. About one-half of the fatalities occurred at Casamicciola. This little town contained just 4,300 inhabitants, and of these 1,784 were killed and 443 were wounded-a fearful total. There and only one escaped intact; Of foreigners on the island there were 54 killed. -Ministers are especially the object of

swindlers' attention, according to the Rev. Dr. S. Irenaus Prime, who says that he was lately visited by a fellow " with consignments for various colleges and private col-lections. I found on landing in Boston that the gentleman to whom one of the boxes was addressed was dead. His widow, having no use for the contents, which consist of old coins, jewels, and the like, has authorized me to present them to anybody who will pay the duty, amount ing to \$0." Dr. Prime learned that the swimller had in

-According to the Pull Mall Gazette, the Young: German Wit-Heinrich Heine; Evangelical Teaching: Dr.Cummings: the Influence of Rationalism-Lecky's History; Natural History of German Lafe—Rield; Three Months in Weiwar; Address to Working Men, by Felix Holt; Leaves from a Note Book; Authorship— Judgments on Authors; Story Telling; Historic Imaginstion; Value in Originality; To the Prosaic All Things Are Prosaic; "Dear Religious Love;" We Make Our Own Precedents; Birth of Tolerance; Felix qui non posuit; Divine Grace a Real Emanation; "A Fine Excess: Feeling is Energy.

—M. John Lemoinne, in the Journal des

Debats, laments the want of enterprise manifested by the French industrial classes, as compared with those of Great Britain and the United States. He says that Frenchmen are not only over cautious but such great a path they have once fairly entered into. As an ex-ample of this stolidity of character, he instances the condition of the advertising trade in France. Although Frenchmen know that Englishmen and Americans have made large fortunes by continuous and persevering ad-vertising, few Frenchmen are inclined to seek fortune in that way. As for newspaper advertising in France, it is still in its infancy, and is likely to remain so, for French men will not see that the presence of numerous adverints in the same paper in no way prevents the public from giving attention to an individual advertiso

ment. -The best hop poles in England are made from the aweet chestnut, the wood of which is more durable when young than when old the sap or outer wood soon changing into heart wood. Insects never touch its leaves. The largest tree in England of the sweet chestnut is said to be one at Croft Castle, in Here-fordshire, which thirty years ago measured \$0 feet in height, with a stem 8 feet 6 inches in diameter, and the spread of its branches 112 feet. The great Tortwort chestnut, on Lord Ducie's estate in Gioucestershire, measures 57 feet in circumference, and is mentioned by Sir Robert Atkins, in his history of that county, as a famous tree in King John's time; and by Evelyn, in hi Sylva," to have been so remarkable for its magnitude in the reign of King Stephen (1185) as then to be called the Great Chestnut of Tortworth; from which it may reasonably be presumed to have been standing befor

-The great meeting in Edinburgh last month to pronounce in favor of a Secretary of State for Scotland was very influentially attended and unques-tionably partock of a national character, irrespective of party, but at the same time it could not but be noted that many leading men were conspicuously absent Thus of Scotland's half dozen dukes not one was present There are doubtless many who regard the movement as a thin end of the wedge of repeal of the Union. Were Scotland to have her own Parliament, where would the Tories be in it, seeing that a few years ago "Caledonia, stern and wild," did not send a single Tory to Westman tter, and even now only sends some half dozen? This is a reflection not unlikely to keep away such a man as the Duke of Buccleuch from participating in the move-ment. Scotland now has 2,000,000 people, against 1,000,000 in 1800, and her affairs demand, time and atten-

tion, which the imperial Parliament cannot give them -A European journal relates that a few months since workmen employed upon some construc-tions on the bank of the river Dnieper, in Central Russia, employed the electric light to enable them to prosecute their labors at night. The brilliant rays of light attract ed so many millions of nocturnal moths, bectles, and other insects, that from time to time it was necessary to stop work and set all hands to destroying the clouds o winged victims that frequently completely obscured the light. This suggested the idea of employing the electric light to destroy nocturnal insects prejudicial to agricul-ture, and experiments in that direction are to be tried next spring. Not only to insects, but to fish, the light proved fatally attractive. Its rays, directed to the au face of the water, drew together vast quantities of all the fishes found in the Dnieper, and when within the charmed field of illumination they lay crowded to rether in masses, seemingly blinded and stupefied. The workmen, improving the opportunity, made a notable baul of fish

...The approaching sale of the stock of Grahe, the famous Parisian cabinetinaker, is eaciting much interest among the buyers of such work. Grahe's productions are known to every art connecsseur. He has enriched every palace and museum with specimens of his iniald tvory and chony work. For fifty years he has held the bighest place in this branch of art; and having received every mark of distinction that sovereigns can con fer, he retires, full of years and honors. He had been ore ated Officer of the Legion of Honor, and member of the jury of every exhibition which has taken place. Kings and princes were habitual visitors at his work shop. Louis Philippe would spend a morning now and then with Grobs in committation respecting the fittest 'armituse for such and apertments at Youtainshiese. Louis Napoleon invited him to Complegne—'not as man of business, but as honored guest," were the words it scribed on the invitation card; and the Duc d'Aumale istrusted him with the ontire refurnishing of the cha-